THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH APRIL.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that even the *Englishman* condemns Lord Kimberley's reply to the Indian Deputation on the subject of the limit of age for the Indian Civil Service competition. Our contemporary says :

Lord Kimberley is a nobleman who seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in his dealings with deputations. The sentiments he expressed in his interview with Mr. Atkins will not readily be forgotten by the Anglo-Indian community; and now, in his answer to a deputation waiting upon him mainly in the interests of the native community, he is unable to give a response in any way satisfactory to what are almost universally admitted to be their legitimate aspirations, and has recourse to the weak subterfuge of pointing out that the Government has appointed a large number of natives in the "Civil Service," within the last six years. Without touching the question of the general fitness of these gentlemen for the duties they will be called upon to perform, it cannot be imagined that even Lord Kimberley is ignorant of the fact that hardly one of them would have had the slightest chance of success in the competitive examination in England, and his reply can therefore only be characterised as a subterfuge, and unworthy of a minister holding the high office in which he is placed. Leaving out of the question the claims of the natives of this country, not a single arguments of the slightest value has yet been brought forward in favour of the reduction of age; nor does Lord Kimberley advance any. On the other hand, Professor Thorold Rogers, than whom perhaps no one in England, save Mr. Wren (who is in entire accord with him in this matter) has had a wider experience of the young men who compete for posts in the Indian Civil Service, declares the excessive strain at an early age to be in the highest degree prejudicial to the candidates. Nearly every civilian in this country of more than a few years standing considers the present system to be in every respect objectionable; and, although there was probably some exaggeration in the representations of the Bombay Government, neither Lord Kimberley nor any one else would, probably, argue that young men are to be sent to this country at an age when they ought still to be at school in order to strengthen their constitutions, in spite of all this, the Liberal Ministry obstinately refuse to move in the matter, and are content to perpetuate a policy the initiation of which they attribute to Lord Lytton's desire to exclude natives from the Civil Service. It is to be hoped that the subject will not be allowed to drop, and that it will be earnestly pressed upon the attention of each successive administration until what may be called a grievous blunder is rectified by raising the limits of age to the old standard.

We thank our contemporary for his impartial remarks.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have memorialised the Government of India, pointing out the desirability of continued efforts to procure the abolition of the English import duties on gold and silver plate of Indian manufacture, and of the English laws relating to hall-marking. The Government of Bombay, in forwarding the memorial, have expressed concurrence in the representation made by the Chamber.

THE EXPERIMENT of employing European divers at the pearl banks at Ceylon has turned out a failure, the disturbance in the sea being too great to allow of the diving apparatus to be used effectually. The fishing is therefore being carried on by native divers, and the oysters are being brought to Colombo and sold by auction. A combination of the dealers having been formed, with a view to keep the prices down, Government will probably wash the oysters themselves and sell the pearls, as was done on a former occasion.

THE REGULATION to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Mysore has been published in the *Mysore Gazette*. The new constitution comes into force on the 28th May. There will be three judges, including a chief judge, registrar, and deputy registrar. The Chief Court will be the highest court of civil and criminal appeal and for reference and revision in the territories of Mysore, and also for the exercise of original civil and criminal jurisdiction. A regulation has been also published amending the law relating to legal practitioners in Mysore. It is to have force from the 1st June. The enactment places the Bar on a more favourable and satisfactory footing than hitherto. Touting, which has been the curse of the Mysore Bar, is made punishable by simple imprisonment for six months or a fine of Rs. 500 or both.

WE TAKE the following items of agriculture from the *Indian Agriculturist* :

The first Minister of agricultural affairs in France was appointed towards the end of 1881, but in Germany a Ministry of agriculture has been in existence since 1848; in Austria since 1867; in Norway since 1877; and in the United States since 1862, whilst before that date the Department was a subdivision of the Patent Office. The Italian farmers obtained last year a Minister to attend to their interests, and other Continental States have made special provision for fostering an industry which forms the backbone of a nation's existence. England alone lags behind.

THE DEPARTMENT which, in the United States, has the interests of Agriculture under its care, is perhaps the most perfect organisation of the kind in existence. It consists of 11 distinct divisions. The Statistical division collects reliable information as to the condition, prospects, and results of the cereal, cotton, and other crops, by the instrumentality of four correspondents in every country of each State. This information is carefully tabulated, published every month, and distributed amongst agriculturists throughout the country. The Entomological division obtains information with regard to insects injurious to vegetation, discovers their modes of existence, and the means by which their depredations may be avoided. This information is also distributed broadcast. The Botanical division receives botanical contributions, distributes plants among foreign and domestic scientific societies, and answers inquiries of a botanico-agricultural character. The Chemical division analyses natural fertilisers, vegetable products, and other materials connected with agricultural science. Applications are constantly made from all portions of the country for the analysis of soils, minerals, liquids and manures, and the farmers have gained by this means a considerable amount of practical information of the greatest value. There is a Microscopical division, by which original investigations, mostly relating to the habits of parasitic fungoid plants, are made; and a Propagating Garden, in which large numbers of exotic utilisable and economic plants are propagated and thence distributed. Seeds also are purchased by another division both in America and in foreign countries, from reliable firms, and distributed to applicants in all parts of the country. A fine library of agriculture is attached to the department, which requires no less than 200,000 dols. for its support.

TUESDAY, 29TH APRIL.

TURNING to the Continent of Europe we find great attention paid to agricultural teaching in Austria, where there are in all 69 State schools for the purpose. Those students who have passed as teachers are distributed throughout the Empire, and assist the farmers, instructing them as to the best means of increasing their production, as to the best machines, the best and the most useful breeds of cattle, horses, pigs, etc. There is a class of teachers, called "wandering teachers," who travel about giving instruction to poor farmers and to those whose farming is bad, but it is said that unfortunately little attention is paid to the advice given. The State holds exhibitions in the provinces at various seasons, distributes seeds, lends machines, and gives subventions for drainage and irrigation purposes. Considerable attention is paid to the improvement of the breeds of horses; and also to bee and fish culture. Last year the expenditure amounted to nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

GERMANY spends but £500,000 a year in the interests of her agricultural industry; and the organisation of her system is less perfect than that of France. Education in agricultural science is however carried on to a considerable degree, and in addition to high school, agricultural college, and pomological institutes, there is in every province of the kingdom at least one agricultural school for boys. Throughout the country, too, there are laboratories where researches of importance to agriculture are carried on. These are partly self-supporting, but receive help from the State and from local societies. A large staff of veterinary surgeons are scattered over the country, and prizes are given for horse racing and horse and cattle breeding.

THE CENTRAL administration of the French Department of Agriculture is superintended by a Director, and consists of two divisions, which are further divided into several bureaux. The first division has charge of the national schools for agriculture, of which there are four, together with six practical schools of agriculture and 24 school-farms situated in the different parts of the country, stock-breeding establishments, schools of gardening (at Versailles), agricultural colonies and orphanages, nomadic lectures agronomic stations and stations for the cultivation of silk, wines, and fish. A section of this division looks after veterinary medicine and its practice, and the legislation and sanitary police of contagious cattle disease. The second division deals generally with encouragements to agriculture, exhibitions, rewards, cultivation of the *Landes* drainage, and loans in aid from the State. In connection with this division is the Superior Commission of Phylloxera; then come Silk Culture Congresses, and the Commission of the Herd Book. A second bureau is charged with measures connected with food, the import and export of corn, statistics, and so on. Woods and forests form a special department of the Ministry; another special division superintends the service of "hydraulics"—that is, irrigating canals, submersion of meadows, and the like; while yet another division, has the State stud horses, under its care, including a service of stallions throughout the country. Various consultative bodies assist and guide the Ministry in its labours. A scheme is in course of elaboration by which a Chamber of Agriculture is to be created for each arrondissement. In France, the State does all the work that is left in England to independent agricultural associations, at a total expenditure yearly of about 47,000,000*f.*, which is nearly covered by the revenues of the State forests.

WE TAKE the following from the London letter of the *Times of India* :

Sir Lewis Pelly, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., presided over an influentia gathering last Friday at the Royal United Service Institution, for the purpose of considering Mr. J. B. Fell's paper on the necessity for an improved means of communication with India *via* the Euphrates Valley route. The recent occupation of Merv by Russia, the inefficiency of the Suez Canal and Egyptian route to India, and their insecurity, are events which have done much to revive schemes of alternative routes to India, and this was manifest by the animation of the discussion which followed Mr. Fell's paper. Mr. Fell urged—after an elaborate examination and affirmation of the practicability of the project—that the question for the Government to consider is whether the Euphrates Valley Railway, as an alternative and shorter route to India, is worth a guarantee of 4 per cent. on a capital sum of £9,000,000 sterling. The limit of the risk would be £360,000 per annum, less the net earnings of the railway, which there are well founded reasons to believe would amount to at least £473,000 per annum. If our Government declined to do what the Governments of other countries would do under similar circumstances, then Mr. Fell says, there are three alternative courses for the people of this country—1st, to do without the Euphrates Valley Railway and run all risks as regards our communications with India for the future; 2, to provide the capital and make the railway for English interests, but without a guarantee; or 3rd, to form an International Company, like the Suez Canal Company, the capital being subscribed partly in England and partly abroad. The first mentioned solution of the Euphrates Valley Railway question, Mr. Fell thinks, would be most disastrous to this country. If the second can be carried out, the limit of the loss to the country would be the amount of the premium the Government would have to pay as an indemnity, or legitimate profit, to the capitalists who had embarked in the enterprise without a State guarantee. The third alternative would be less favourable for this country, for if foreign capitalists were proprietors to a great extent of the undertaking, the English Government might not be able to get possession of it upon any terms, and, in the possible events of the Euphrates Valley passing into the hands of a foreign Power, it might have been better for this country that the railway had never been made.

IT IS RUMOURED that his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will proceed to England next cold weather, the Meerut command devolving on Major-General Sir George Greaves, whose tenure of office as Adjutant-General at army head-quarters will expire.

IN ORDER to dispel as far as possible the prejudices against vaccination, on the ground of caste feeling, the authorities in Madras have adopted the wise step of appointing two females as probationary vaccinators. These women are to be trained in the practice of vaccination, and will be appointed as paid vaccinators as soon as they are qualified to perform the operation. This is a step which might be followed with advantage in other cities besides Madras.

LORD BROOKE, M. P., and Mr R. H Collins, C. B. were appointed by the late Duke of Albany as executors to his will. Lord Brooke was at Oxford with the Prince, and was one of his most intimate friends; and the Duke acted as best man at Lord Brookes marriage. Mr. Collins was the Duke's tutor, and since 1874 has been comptroller of his household. His Royal Highness has left his property, amounting to about £20,000, to the Duchess.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH APRIL.

THE RAIN TREE, (*Tamai caspi*) which is indegenous to South America would prove very useful if it could be brought to grow in this country. It attains a height of sixty feet, and possesses the strange

power of attracting, absorbing and condensing the humidity of the atmosphere. Water is always to be seen dripping from its trunk in such quantities as to convert the surrounding soil into a veritable marsh. If this be so, half a dozen of these trees in a large garden would save the bhisti much trouble, not to mention the wages of thermantidote coolies and punkahwallahs.

A COMMITTEE of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been appointed to investigate the condition of the dwellings of the poor and to report as to the best means of benefiting public health by improving these habitations.

FROM HYDERABAD comes the news that the Peskar's salary of Rs. 10,000 per month has been temporarily stopped. It is stated that Rs. 5,000 per month goes towards the repayment of money advanced by him from the Treasury to the *Deccan Times*' defence fund.

KHOORSHED JAH has gone to Simla to interview the Viceroy respecting the perpetuation of his paigah rights. The Jah having left Hyderabad without obtaining the Nizam's permission according to usage, His Highness has telegraphed to the Viceroy requesting that the interview be not granted.

THE KACHREN RISING in Upper Burmah has been suppressed. With the exception of some 2,000 men, the troops which were sent to quell the disturbance have been withdrawn.

THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN asks :

"Why Bishops should be in parliament more than other clergymen, is not very evident. We do not think they help the Church of England any way. The principle that a church cannot be properly cared for unless its Bishops or elders are in parliament, would bring in a great many ministers of religion into the national representative body. But who accepts that principle now a days ? If the clergy are what they profess to be, they will train the members of their flocks so as to fit them for legislative functions. Lord Shaftesbury has done more for the Church, in the House of Lords, than all the bishops have.

We entirely agree.

THE INDIAN MESSENGER has the following :

Mr. Beames, Deputy Magistrate of Lalbagh, while on tour in the mofussil in February last, visited a village called Panchgram, and immediately on his arrival there, issued an order calling upon the zemindars of the place to supply provisions for himself and accused persons who were awaiting their trial before him. The zemindars refused to obey this illegal order, but were summoned to appear before Mr. Beames and fined fifty rupees. The District Judge of Berhampore, on a motion being made in his Court against the decision of the Deputy Magistrate, has called for explanation from that functionary.

THURSDAY, 1ST MAY.

WE HAVE received a very sensible and well reasoned letter from a correspondent resident in the North Western Provinces. We wish we could insert it in *extenso*, but our limited space forbids it. Contrasting the educational progress in Bengal with that in the North Western Provinces he says :—

Under the double advantage of an encouraging Government and the accident of Englishmen having from the first established themselves in Bengal, education has taken a deeper root there than elsewhere in India. In Bengal one who does not send his children to school is not considered a gentleman, at least such would seem to be public feeling there. But here in these provinces systematic Government discouragement has induced a different feeling in the minds of the people in regard to education. It is no wonder if education is at a discount here. What could be more disheartening than the reply to the address of North Western Graduates.

THE SAME correspondent referring to the exclusion of Bengalis from the public service in the North Western Province and Oudh, writes :—

The plausible reason assigned for this exclusion is that every province is for the natives of that province. In practice this exclusion means the exclusion of Bengalis from the other provinces. As far as I am aware, there is no practical restriction for a Punjabi or Behari or N. W. P. man from being employed in any province out of those of which they are natives. It is only when a Bengali applies for post outside his own province that he is reminded of this convenient restriction. The real cause of this ill feeling towards the Bengali is that he is a little more independent than the up-country people—more outspoken and less accomodating.

THE SECRETARY of the Noakhally Condolence Meeting has received the following reply to their telegram to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught :—

Mussoorie.
15th April 1884.

Sir,—I am desired by the Duke of Connaught to acknowledge receipt of your telegram conveying sentiments of sorrow and condolence on the death of H. R. H. the late lamented Duke of Albany.

His Royal Highness desires you will have the goodness to offer his sincere thanks to the residents of Noakhali for their sympathy with him on the melancholy event which has recently afflicted the Royal Family of England.

Believe me yours faithfully
(Sd.) H. Moore, Col.
with H. R. H. the D. O. C.

The Secretary, Condolence Meeting, Noakhali.

THE POLICE of Chundernagore seem to be no better than their *confreres* in the British territories. A correspondent informs us that in Chandernagore and its vicinity poor tradesmen are systematically subjected to extortion, and refusal of compliance invariably leads to arrest and false imprisonment, though the innocent get their discharge from the Magistrate, but what expence, loss of time and harrasment which they have to undergo in the interval between arrest and trial may be better imagined than described.

WE ARE INDEBTED to the Government of Bengal for the information that quarantine has been imposed at Cairo on all arrivals from Bombay.

WE HAVE received a copy of the letter which Babu Unoorup Chunder Mookerjee, Secretary, Chanditollah Association, has addressed Mr. Commissioner Beames on the subject of keeping insufficient supply of water in the *Swaraswatti* river. The Babu sets out by stating that in hot weather the supply of water in the *Swaraswatti* would fail from a fall in the water level of the Damooder, and to obviate this he suggests that the inequalities in the bed of the *Swaraswatti* should be removed, and the woods and jungles on the banks should be cleared, there are bunds in the bed of the *Swaraswatti* which require to be broken down and this should be done. For ways and means he would levy a small cess from the owners of boats and canoes plying in the stream.

FRIDAY, 2ND MAY.

THE STATESMAN has the following :

The *Hindoo Patriot* tells us that it is a noticeable feature of the Turkessur railway that it is the first undertaking of the kind in which a part has been taken by the poorer classes of the people, and that a large number of the shares have been taken up by small inventors.

Our contemporary then makes an extract from our article, and then remarks :

Is it not strangely inconsistent, that in the very same issue in which our contemporary thus expresses himself, he should so warmly approve the strictures which Mr. N. K. Connell has made in his recent pamphlet, against the further prosecution of Railway enterprise in this country. Whom are we to follow : the benevolent theorist, who ignores the India of to-day altogether; or the journalist who, seeing the revolution that has overtaken the country, recognises the necessity of our going through with it, instead of halting half-way ?

We think we are quite consistent. There are railways and railways. Where a railway scheme is sound, useful and profitable, by all means carry it out, but we advocate private enterprise. We are opposed to the policy of State guarantee. The Turkessur Railway is not a guaranteed railway.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur on Babu Nobokristo Ghose, late of the Bengal Police. Good services well rewarded.

THE STATESMAN says :

The new Pension Rules for the upper grades of the Engineering service in the Public Works Department are eliciting very bitter comments from the native papers, and we say frankly that we think they are deserved. The *Hindoo Patriot* makes a strong remonstrance on the subject, based upon the following letter addressed to the editor.

Our contemporary thus winds up :

The only remedy is a sustained effort on the part of the people to awaken the conscience of the mother country to the wrong which is done to them, by this deluge of foreign agency being poured into the country. All over India we find European officers filling appointments and discharging duties, for which educated native youth are eligible, on one-third of the pay. It is painful and invidious for us to have to harp constantly upon the fact, but we have no choice. We must either cease to write, or say what our convictions require us to say.

We say *ditto*.

THE RAIN-FALL of week before last was like balm on a festering wound. It appears from the official report of rainfall for the week ending 26th April last that it was general, though it was less in Behar than in Lower Bengal. It has afforded great help to cultivation and contributed much to mitigate cholera and small pox.

THE NUMBER of books and pamphlets including periodicals received in the Bengal Library during the last quarter of the past year was 620 of which 436 were non-educational and 164 educational. Of these publications 477 were uni-lingual, 44 bi-lingual, 5 tri-lingual and 1 quadri-lingual. Of periodicals 119 were uni-lingual and 4 bi-lingual. Whether books or periodicals the largest number was in Bengali ; 283 books and 94 periodicals. The subjects of the Bengali books were religion, law, medicine, elementary science and poetry including drama, history, fiction, biography and miscellaneous literature.

WITH REFERENCE to the paragraph which appeared in our last issue regarding the speech of Baboo Assootosh Biswas at the meeting of the Halisahar Good Will Fraternity, we are glad to be able to state on the authority of the Babu himself that he never harangued against the National Fund movement. On the contrary the Babu says :—

The movement has my strong sympathy, and it is my deep-felt conviction that the Fund is urgently needed and must indeed be raised without delay, if we are really in earnest in the assertion of our rights as the free-born subjects of a free and constitutional Government.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED the first two numbers of a professional Journal called "The Teacher." The notes on the text books will be of great help to the learners if they are carefully prepared. The Reviews of the months in the two numbers if continued in the present style will initiate the young learners in the art of dabbling in politics.

WE OWE an aplogy to Dr. Jones for omitting to notice ere this his valuable and useful brochure on "Painless Dentistry." We think all people young and old should study Dr. Jones' hints and suggestions for preserving the teeth.

SATURDAY 3RD MAY.

THERE WERE 415 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 26th April, of which 174 were from cholera, 32 from small-pox, 75 from fevers, 21 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents and suicide, 16 from pthisis and asthma, 33 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality is 79. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 15. The average of daily mortality was 59·4. Cholera mortality is still high, but deaths from all causes were moderate, the ratio of deaths per 1000 of population was 49·9, last week it was 51.

THE HOME remittance of the Government of India to the end of 26th April amounted to £1,493,600--the estimate of remittances for the current year is £16,500,000.

WE HAVE received another contradiction regarding the speech of Babu Assutosh Biswas at the Halisahar Good Will Fraternity Meeting. We have already corrected the statement of our correspondent.

WE ARE obliged to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for a copy of the following telegram :

Government of India have sanctioned enforcement of B quarantine rules at Aden against vessels from Bombay.

THE TIMES OF INDIA publishes a letter received in Bombay, written by General Gordon on the 11th of March, in which the General says :

This may be the last letter I send you, for the tribes have risen between this and Berber, and will try and cut our route. We have lots of food for five or six months. They will not fight us directly, but will starve us out. I have asked Government to give me categorical orders what to do. I have told them that if they do not mean to relieve us, there is no use waiting, and we had better evacuate at once. I have proposed to take all the black troops in steamers up to the equator, their home, and to send Colonel Stewart to Berber with the white troops who come from Egypt. I should then go to the Congo, via Bahr Gazelle, and across the continent, but I fear that as the telegraph is just cut, I shall not get an answer to this telegraph.'

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of Bombay has initiated a scheme for bettering the native army and making it more popular. The scheme is to induce all military officers to accept discharged native soldiers of approved character as peons. The Commanders-in-Chief of India and Madras have been consulted on the matter, and given the project their support. We do not see how this scheme will better the position of the native army.

RAJA JOOMAL SINGH, uncle of the Rao of Kutch has been ordered, with the sanction of the Political Resident, to leave Kutch at an hour's notice. Joomal Singh was exiled from Kutch for a long period once before, the Government of the day being reluctant to sanction his return.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S London correspondent says that the deputation that waited the other day on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to move the Government on the subject of the duty on Indian silver gained nothing by their action. The right hon. gentlemen was thanked by Sir George Balfour, the introducer of the deputation, for allowing the interview ; "but," added Sir George, "we cannot thank you for anything else." Could a deputation in India be so outspoken ? We fear not.

THE SAME correspondent writes :

A member of Parliament tells me that he spoke on the subject to the manager of a leading London firm of silver-smiths, and received from them the following information. Last year the firm had a conversation with Mr. Gladstone, who asked them what—so far as they were concerned—would be the effect of the remission of the duty? Our firm gave the reply, "our firm and the trade at large would be unable to compete with workmen like those of India, who can work for three pence a day. We should discharge the majority of our hands, who would be turned loose on the labour market, and perhaps starve.

So the cat is out of the bag !

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, April 27.—The statement made by the *Daily N* last Friday, that an expedition to Berber had been sanctio turns out to be untrue. The British Government repli the Egyptian Government that an expedition was at pr impossible, and could not start for four months. The Gove of Berber has been authorised to withdraw the garris possible.

An abortive explosion of an infernal machine took p in the barracks of Dublin yesterday. A magisterial en into the occurrence is being made.

28.—It has transpired, in the course of the magisterial quiry on the explosion of an infernal machine at Dublin

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racks, on Saturday, that plans were in contemplation for a rising, and a number of arms have been unearthed from the barrack garden. The prisoners arrested on suspicion have been remanded.

29.—The Prince and Princes of Wales and family left yesterday for Darmstadt. The French Government are raising difficulties with reference to the proposed conference on the Egyptian finances, and demand that the whole of the Egyptian question should be brought under discussion.

30.—Five days' quarantine has been established at Malta on all vessels arriving from India.

30.—A detachment of the 1st Royal Marines is under orders to sail for Alexandria to reinforce the garrison there.

30.—The deaths are announced of Sir Michael Costa and Sir Michael Bass.

May 1.—The House of Commons last evening threw out, on the second reading, the Bill for Legalizing Cremation.

1.—Advices received here from Canada state that powerful dynamite cartridges, with fuses attached, have been found in the basement of the Parliament House at Toronto. Great excitement prevails.

2.—The official correspondence has been published concerning the Soudan. Earl Granville, in a despatch, dated April 23, sent instructions to General Gordon to state what force would be required for his removal from Khartoum.

2.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that France, whilst adhering to the proposal for the Egyptian Conference, requires an exchange of views with England beforehand. Turkey has not yet replied to the proposal.

2.—The Chinese Minister at Berlin replaces Marquis Tseng at Paris. The appointment is generally regarded as a peaceful indication on the part of China.

2.—Macdonnell, the Fenian Centre, has been arrested at Wednesbury.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Hand-Book of Bee-Keeping for India. By J. C. Douglas. 2. Meteorological Records for September and October, 1883. 3. The Teacher—a monthly Magazine of Politics, Morality, Science, Literature, History, Mathematics, conducted by some distinguished graduates of the Calcutta University, Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2. 4. Addresses to His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, from various Towns and Associations in the Madras Presidency with His Excellency's replies thereto on the occasion of His visit to Madras, Madras, 1884. 5. Guru Gunga Rai Chowdhuri's Nidurshun, being a discourse in Bengali on Morality and Religion, Dacca. 6. Heera Probha—a story in Bengali, No. 6, published by Annoda Prosad Das. 7. Chikitsa Sunmilani, a monthly Journal of Medicine and Medical Treatment in Bengali, edited by Dr. Unnodachurn Kastogiri and Kaviraj Abinashchunder Kaviratna and published under the distinguished patronage of Rai Jotsendranath Chowdry, zemindar of Taki. 8. Kiranbala or Probhabati—a story in Bengali, No. 1. By Aghorenath Bose.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1884.

BRITISH INDIA AND HYDERABAD PARALLEL PASSAGES.

MR. GORST Q. C. M. P., who lately paid a visit to the Nizam of Hydrabad, has taken the role of an antagonist of His Highness. He has made some revelations to the British public regarding Hyderabad through the pages of the *Fortnightly Review*, the object of which is evidently to draw Hyderabad within the red line of British possessions in India. He begins by depicting the misery of the people of Hyderabad by referring to a typical case of revenue default. He then goes on and says, "the people of Hydrabad are patient, ignorant people who have not a hope in life beyond earning by hard toil a bare subsistence for themselves and their children, not a pleasure beyond getting drunk now and then on toddy. They hardly know that they are subjects of a boy of seventeen, who has just been installed by the Viceroy of India, with a lad of twenty as his prime minister, as the supreme controller of their destinies." Perhaps, Mr. Gorst might recollect that there was a minister in his own country, in the last century, who assumed the high responsibility at the early age of 21. That minister was no less a personage than William Pitt, who was taunted by Fox as a beardless youth. Pitt replied, that was a disqualification which he would outgrow every day. Similarly the young Nizam and his young minister now labour under a disqualification which they will outgrow every day. But let that pass.

Mr. Gorst's essay amounts to a long tirade against the administration of Sir Salar Jung, the most respected Indian statesman without the varnish of English education. The best answer that can be given to this diatribe is to oppose fact to fact, and to compare statement with statement. We will content ourselves with quoting a few parallel passages from Mr. Gorst's and Mr. Keay's papers which have appeared in the April number of the *Fortnightly* and the *Nineteenth Century*, the first is on Hydrabad, and the second on British India. Mr. Gorst writes:

HYDERABAD.

The amount of the produce of the country brought into the treasury as land revenue amounts to about £1,200,000. It has for some years past been on the decline. The total revenue of the State amounts to about £2,000,000, of which more than £300,000 is derived from a customs duty levied upon every article which is exported and upon every article which is imported except grain. A large part of the wealth of Berar is derived from its free export of cotton. How this industry would fare if brought under the fiscal system of the kingdom at large it is not difficult to conjecture. The receipts of the State are further increased by a payment of about £100,000 from the British Government as the surplus revenues of Berar, and a number of miscellaneous earnings in the various departments. The gross receipts in the year 1882 amounted to 29,398,346 Hali sicca rupees.

Of the sum thus at the disposal of Government a very small part is spent for the benefit of the governed. The bulk is divided, on various pretexts and under various forms, amongst the unproductive classes of the city of Hyderabad. Nearly half a million is shared amongst the rulers under the head of military expenditure. As complete tranquility, external and internal, is guaranteed by the British, there is no need of any army at all. There is a regular army of less than 4,000 men under the command of an Englishman, maintained at a cost of about £130,000. The rest of the army exists only on paper, and the chiefs who receive their annual payment could not produce in the flesh the soldiers on their muster-roll. About £300,000 per annum is paid for elephants, horses, and State expenses of the Nizam, who has besides extensive estates of which he receives the revenue direct, and of which no public account is rendered. No less than £100,000 per annum goes in perpetual pensions. Another £100,000 is spent in the salaries of the civil administration, which have quadrupled since Sir Salar Jung established the new system. Hyderabad is infested with salaried officers who have absolutely nothing to do. At this moment there are officials who do not hold even a nominal post drawing salaries of more than £8,000, and establishments which have been actually abolished which still form an annual charge of 10,000 more. Public works cost £120,000, but this is chiefly spent in salaries and establishments at Hyderabad, in useless buildings and illuminations. A grand stand upon the race-course, said to rival that of Calcutta, is pointed out as the greatest achievement of the Public Works Department. More than half the country depends for its fertility on tank irrigation; it is covered with the ruins of tanks constructed under former dynasties. The Nizam's Government spends less than £30,000 per annum on the repair of tanks, and the amount this year will be reduced to help to pay for the Nizam's visit to Calcutta and the installation ceremonies. About the same amount is spent on roads, and these two small sums represent nearly the whole benefit which the people at large receive. Some years ago the repair of roads was entrusted to the talukdars, and a sum of £15,000 per annum paid to them for that purpose. The money, however, never found its way out of the talukdar's pockets, and after a few year's trial the roads, in a state of ruin, were restored to the management of the Public Works Department.

The annual statements of account communicated to the British Resident do not show the State's real financial position. They consist of a mere summary of estimated and actual receipts and expenditure, but contain no reliable information as to the liabilities outstanding at the close of each year. There is no sort of independent audit. Formerly two hereditary Hindu officers called "dufturdars," who came into the country with the Nizam, kept separate accounts of revenue and expenditure, upon which they made direct reports to the Nizam. They thus acted as a sort of rudimentary auditors, and were some check upon the Prime Minister. Their offices were abolished by Sir Salar Jung as an inconvenient interference with his administration, though the large salaries attached still continue to be paid. It is natural that a state thus managed should run into debt, to the extent of its ability to borrow. The credit of the Nizam's Government is not sufficient for the establishment of regular national debt, but it borrows all it can from local bankers at a rate of interest of 9 per cent, in exchange for orders upon the Local treasuries, which are cashed out of the revenues of the succeeding years. It also postpones its payments as much as possible. The turbulent population of the city of Hyderabad cannot be thus put off; but in the country districts and amongst the lower grade of officials it owes at the present time about £900,000 for payments withheld. Village officers who cannot get their just salaries paid have no means of living except extortion from the ryots. The total present indebtedness of the State amounts to more than £1,000,000. This is exclusive of its obligations of about £1,000,000 to persons who provided capital for the construction of the State railway.

We now turn to Mr. Keay's paper:—

BRITISH INDIA.

Doubtless it is at first sight a specious statement that a country is more prosperous the more its foreign trade increases. Not only is it a specious statement, but it is a fact in the case of all countries which are not the victims of any external drain, and the exports of which are consequently not compulsory, but voluntary. Such countries naturally take good care only to export their produce when they are certain to get in exchange for it imports of more value to themselves than the produce exported. In other words, they get full value in return for their exports, and a substantial profit besides. Thus, in the ten years from 1870 to 1880, Great Britain made average yearly exports of the value of 278,000,000*l*, receiving in exchange imports to the amount of 371,000,000*l*. *She thus got full value of her exports, and a profit of* 33 *per cent. besides.* In the same period, France received back in imports the full value of her exports *and* 22 *per cent. profit besides.* The whole of Europe exchanged its exports for imports *with a clear profit of* 19 *per cent.* Even Turkey got back her *full equivalent, with a profit of* 13 *per cent.* With such a state of things it is easy to perceive how true will be the inference that an increase of foreign trade means an increase of prosperity.

It is far otherwise, however, in the case of a country like India, which, being subject to an enormous drain to foreigners, pays for that drain compulsorily by means of vast exports of produce, *for which she gets back not only no profit on corresponding imports, but no imports at all.* This is the admitted state of India's foreign trade at this moment, and it is therefore amazing to find our chief authorities extolling its yearly increase as a proof of prosperity, and urging that all sorts of measures should be adopted still further to augment it, even though every augmentation should show, as it now shows, a yearly enlarging deficit.

The very signs of India's adversity being thus deliberately adduced by her European masters as the principal signs of her prosperity, nothing can be more urgently important than carefully to examine into and expose a fallacy which if persisted in must land the country in sheer destruction. The matter is all the more pressing, seeing that the fallacy is now systematically urged on the English people, not only by anonymous writers like John Indigo, but by the highest officials of the Indian Government. Two of these gentlemen, the brothers Strachey, have recently published a book entitled *The Finances and Public Works of India*, which, while brimful of this and other specious fallacies, is nevertheless put forward on all hands as text-book by the Indian Government. Let us carefully consider, therefore, what is the real character of India's foreign trade.

In the year 1882 India imported 50,000,000*l*. of foreign merchandise. Therefore, say the apologists, the people cannot be poorer but must be richer than in 1835, in which year India only imported 7,750,000*l*. But the real fact is that the increase in the imports of foreign merchandise shows nothing whatever, one way or the other, concerning the wealth of the people. All it does show is that the artisans of Europe have been able, with steam machinery and other appliances, to produce cheaper manufactures than the natives of India, and thus to supply them from without with articles similar to those they formerly made for themselves. As a believer generally in free-trade doctrines, I do not say that this is a fact in itself to be regretted; but I must at the same time protest against its being used as an argument in proof of prosperity. It shows no enhanced purchasing power by the people whatever, and is quite compatible with increasing poverty, instead of increasing wealth. Thus, last year India imported cotton, wool, and silk clothing to the extent of 27,500,000*l*. But no one who knows India supposes for a moment that these imports represent that amount, or any amount of new wants, or that the people afford or wear more clothing now than they used to do. On the contrary, everyone knows that the people were at least as well clothed as now, though with their own manufactures, before the British set foot upon the soil, and that the only change which has taken place in this respect is that 27,500,000*l*. are now paid yearly to the foreigner which were *formerly distributed among the native*

manufacturers. This payment to the foreigner is of course made by exports of at least 27,500,000*l.* worth of produce; and thus, on a consideration of one single item of its foreign trade, viz., clothing, India can point to the creation of a combined import and export trade of 55,000,000*l.* yearly, without its being shown that the people have one shilling more of purchasing power than formerly. On the contrary, there is a well-grounded fear that the annihilation of the native manufactures has impoverished the country, and has forced a vast number of native artisans to seek a precarious subsistence by tilling poor lands, formerly considered worthless, and which, even with the most arduous toil, hardly repay the cost of cultivation. Yet these two signs of positive adversity—the paying away to the foreigner 27,500,000*l.*, formerly spent among India's own people, and the increase of cultivation consequent on the distress of ruined native craftsmen—are complacently distorted into proofs of prosperity.

As in the case of the 27,500,000*l.*, of imported clothing, so in the case of the remaining 22,500,000*l.* of imports, it can readily be shown that none of them give the faintest indication of that 'constantly improving power of purchasing for internal consumption, which is predicated therefrom by the Anglo-Indian optimists. These remaining imports, in fact simply divide themselves into two classes, say, 12,500,000*l.* of miscellaneous articles such as metals, the indigenous production of which has been just like that of clothing reduced or killed by cheaper European substitutes, and 10,000,000*l.* of the large class of commodities required for the subsistence in India of Europeans themselves, or articles such as railway *materiel* which India imports, not in consequence of any trade demand from her people at all, but by compulsion, as the proceeds of loans or otherwise, at the command of her Imperial Governors. Adding these three items together, we have the whole 50,000,000*l.* of imports of merchandise, and necessarily an equivalent amount of exports of produce to pay for them, that is, 100,000,000*l.* of foreign trade, all arising without the faintest indication of their being caused by increase of prosperity, but the reverse. Sir J. Strachey himself admitted this in his financial statement for 1878-9 in the words:—

The people of India are too poor to consume many luxuries. *The import trade merely consists of either the materials of industry, or the necessaries of life.*

We stop here to-day. We may pursue the analogy hereafter.

THE NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING MANUFACTURIES IN INDIA.

IT is a truism that the prosperity of a country depends on the development of its material resources. India is endowed with boundless material resources, and yet the mass of her population pass their days in hopeless and abject poverty. The cause of this terrible and widespread poverty it is not difficult to trace. This important subject was discussed in the able and thoughtful address which the Hon'ble A. Mackenzie, the well known representative of the mercantile community in the Madras Legislative Council, recently delivered at the forty-second anniversary of the Patcheappah Mudalear's Charities. Mr. Mackenzie said:—"There never was a country for which the saying that 'the future of a country depends upon its youth,' had greater significance than it had for India at this moment. I say unhesitatingly that it depends upon the young men of to-day whether India is to become, as she can and ought to become, a wealthy, contented and united nation, or to go from bad to worse until her people find themselves wholly unable to meet the constantly-increasing demands of the tax-collector. I have lived among you a good many years. I confess I cannot see any satisfactory indication that India is increasing in material prosperity. Her great agricultural class is still, as formerly, occupied in the daily struggle to wrest a mere living from the soil. From the existing professional classes we have a constant outcry of professions over-stocked and increasing difficulty in earning a livelihood. It is manifest some thorough change is needed." Every sincere well-wisher of the country will agree with Mr. Mackenzie in thinking that the present state of things cannot be allowed to continue much longer. It has been calculated by no less an authority than Dr. Hunter that forty millions of the population of India pass their days in chronic starvation. The upper and middle classes, too, daily find it more and more difficult to earn a livelihood. Thousands of educated young men are pining away for employment suited to their capacities and aspirations.

How can the present state of things be remedied? It will be admitted that to find remedy for an evil we must first trace the cause. "I believe the root of all the evil is," observes Mr. Mackenzie, "that the whole empire is living upon the soil, upon the cultivator. The great majority of the population is engaged in cultivating the soil, and the remainder, a small minority form round this great central body a sort of fringe, all concerned, more or less in the distribution of the surplus products of the soil, but really living in some form or another upon the cultivator and dependent upon him for their livelihood. And yet India purchases from foreign countries every year articles she requires, a large proportion of which she can and ought to make for herself, to the value of some 40 crores of rupees. And there is the true source of all her troubles. Forty crores annually of the income of India, the value of the produce raised on Indian soil, go to pay for articles which the people of India can make but which they are too apathetic or too unfamiliar with manufacturing processes to make for themselves, and until the people rouse themselves from their apathy, until they learn how to make what they want for themselves, India must remain poor. Perhaps many of you are young to understand the effect of these purchases. I think I can explain the matter by an illustration which will possibly be familiar to you. Imagine a man holding a small appointment in the office of—let us say—the Deputy Collector of Madras, and dependent upon the salary of that appointment for his livelihood, and suppose, instead of doing his work he prefers to pay a substitute nearly the whole of his salary to go and do his work for him, keeping just enough for himself to keep him from starvation. You would naturally expect that he would be in very wretched circumstances, and you would say it served him right. Now that is just what India is doing. India is paying every year forty crores of rupees to substitutes in Europe to do her manufacturing work for her, and what remains of her annual income after she has given away this sum is just about enough to keep her going in a state which I may call financial starvation." These thoughtful and excellent remarks we commend to our educated young men who are wasting their time and energy in efforts to obtain employment in Government or mercantile offices. It is a lamentable fact that in spite of the great progress of education in the country, the people of India have increased their consumption of imported goods by 58 per cent. during the last ten years. Now, why should not our countrymen undertake to manufacture the articles which they require instead of relying on foreign countries for the same. India has the advantage of raw materials and cheap labour. There are many industries which can be successfully established in this country. We all know that the cotton industry has proved a success in the Bombay Presidency. Why should not cotton mills be started in every part of the country? Then as Mr. Mackenzie points out, India pays Europe every year about 50 lakhs of rupees for paper alone. Well, materials for making paper exist in India in immense quantities. If we make use of these materials, India would be selling instead of buying paper. Again, large quantities of oil seeds are exported to Europe. Arrangements can easily be made in India for the extraction of oil. We have now had too many Native Barristers and Doctors from England. Let us now send some young men to Europe to be instructed in her manufactures. The noble example set by Mr. Biprodas Pal Chowdry should be largely followed. We think Government should assist young men from India to go to England, study there and come back with the necessary skill in manufactures to benefit the country to which they belong. The agricultural scholarships founded by Sir Ashley Eden should, in our opinion, be utilized for this purpose. Men with a knowledge of manufactures would be of far greater service to the country than graduates of the Royal College of Agriculture at Cirencester, from whom the Indian ryot has nothing to learn, so far as non-scientific agriculture is concerned.

THE AGE OF CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following is a brief account of the deputation, which waited upon Lord Kimberley on the subject of the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service:

ON the 3rd instant, a deputation from the Indian Reform Association, including many Native gentlemen waited upon Lord Kimberley at the India Office, to urge the Government to raise the standard of age for candidates presenting themselves for examination with a view to enter the Indian Civil Service. Professor Thorold Rogers, M. P., in introducing the deputation, said that the requirements of present regulations put a very severe strain upon young men between the age of 17 and 19 and he could not but think that the lowering of the *maximun* age from 21 to 19 had had a very disastrous effect upon the *personnel* of the service. As regards the subject of examination, he thought that sufficient importance was not given to history. Professor Max Muller thought it would be wise to go back to the system of educating candidates in India. Lord Kimberley said that that system had broken down so completely as to be now entirely out of the question. Mr. Bryce, M. P., said that the effect of the present regulation was to limit the choice to boys excluding University men. Pundit Shyamiji Krishna Varma laid great stress on the employment of Native officials. Mr. Hegger, late of the Bengal Civil Service, said that the alteration of the regulation had been made in the teeth of the opinion of the whole Indian service. After a few remarks from Mr. Wood, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, Lord Kimberley in reply, said that the most careful inquiries had failed to show that candidates sent out under the new regulations were in any way physically inferior to those admitted under the old system. There was also an opinion among the older men in the service in favor of sending out very young men; and he referred to Lord Lawrence as one of those who held that view. The reason of the change had been a desire that young men should be under supervision during the period which elapsed between their examination and their departure for India. As to the exclusion of Natives, he pointed out that within the past six years, there had been 28 Indian candidates. He observed that the Government had made provision that one out of every six members of the Civil Service should be chosen from the Natives of India. This was as high a proportion as the Government of India felt justified in establishing at present. When he first came into office he communicated with the Government of India on the matter. He believed the course they would take would lead to some changes with regard to statutory Civil Service, but the conclusion he had come to on the whole was this—that the system having been altered only within the last seven years, and there being no absolute proof of its having broken down, he did not feel justified in making a change in the regulations. In answer to one of the deputations, Lord Kimberley said he was aware that Lord Lytton had written to Lord Cranbrook to get an Act of Parliament passed to prevent Natives becoming Civil Servants, but if that could not be done, then the age for passing an examination should be lowered, which would practically have the same effect. The deputation then withdrew.

It will be seen that the whole question was viewed by the Secretary of State for India from the English stand-point of view. Lord Kimberley laid the greatest stress upon the English youth's interests and welfare. The *Times* also takes the same view. It says:

Lord Kimberley's answer was such, we are convinced, as will commend itself to the great majority of Englishmen. As to the supposed deterioration of physique—a very important matter assuredly, which, if established, ought to settle the whole question—he replied that after the most careful inquiries the Government could not find in the opinion of the authorities of the other Presidencies any confirmation of the alarmist views of the Bombay Government. This satisfactory announcement which those who gave publicity to the Bombay view are very ready to welcome, is based upon a recent Parliamentary paper which contains the correspondence asked for by Lord Eu[illegible] in the House of Lords some five weeks ago. T[illegible] opinion of the Government of India, which in its tu[illegible] is derived from the opinion of the various loc[illegible] authorities was as follows:—"We are glad to find that the experience of Bombay is not repeated in other parts of India, and that cases of physical or mental failure which have occurred among members of the

Civil Service recruited by competition in England have not been more numerous than might be expected to occur among any similar body of men exposed to an Indian climate." Of the young men who come out under recent regulations the Indian Government declares that "they do not appear to be practically less robust," than their predecessors. On this and other grounds Lord Kimberley regards as "not proven" the charges made against the present system and the present age of selection. For the present, therefore, he does not intend to propose any alteration in Lord Salisbury's settlement, which was only made seven years ago, and which has consequently not been tried long enough, for the Government to pronounce against it. The Secretary of State might have gone further than he actually went in commendation of the existing arrangements. A civilian who spoke yesterday committed himself to the statement that they were made in the "teeth of the general opinion of the service in India" But if he had ever studied the extremely valuable Blue-book which contains the evidence on this matter, he would have seen that the opinion of Indian officials was by no means uniformly opposed to the change. A very large number of eminent civilians were in favour of a change which would enable candidates to spend a couple of years at Oxford or Cambridge; and this was the change which Lord Salisbury effected. Almost all his decisions had been anticipated in the very able despatch of Sir Henry Maine, whose experience both of the requirements of India and of the different modes of education in England is almost unrivalled, and whose conclusions we venture to think, were barely touched by the gentlemen who formed the deputation to Lord Kimberley.

Again:

The truth is that the chief motive which is behind this agitation for altering the limit of age scarcely appeared in the course of yesterday's discussion. Two classes of men imagine themselves aggrieved by the present system—the intelligent native, who if the age were extended might have a better chance of winning a place among the selected, and the professional tutor, or "crammer." The case of the first was sufficiently stated, and, to our mind, was sufficiently answered when Lord Kimberley showed that 28 native candidates had appeared during the past six years, and that the Indian Government always reserved one place for natives. But the other question was scarcely hinted at, though those who are acquainted with the inner history of this matter are well aware that the key to it lies there. The real object of Lord Salisbury, of the Members of Council who supported him, and of the civil servants who reported in favour of the scheme ultimately adopted, was to give the selected candidates a chance of passing two years together at an English University before going out to take up their new duties in India. For twenty years—in fact, since the abolition of Haileybury—the cry among old civilians had been that open competition had destroyed *esprit de corps*. The changes at present in force were intended to supply something of the want complained of. They were intended, by means of subsidies only payable to those candidates who pass their time of probation at what may be called a residential University, to give to the men who were afterwards to govern India some acquaintance with each other, and something of the knowledge of life—of the better sort of life—which young men get from living in a University. The success of the scheme has been very considerable. The men go to Oxford or Cambridge—principally we believe, to Oxford, and to Balliol, where the most favourable arrangements are made for their reception. They spend their time more or less together, while taking part in the common life of the place, and sharing in the boating, the cricket, and the other informal parts of the University curriculum. But this takes them away from the specialized and specializing London teacher, just as the reduction of the standard of age from 19 to 17 prevents many of the boys from coming to him to be prepared for the open competition. Whether the total number of candidates privately prepared for that competition is less than of old, we know not; but it is certain that one of Lord Salisbury's principal objects in reducing the age was to make it more possible for candidates to go up straight from school. It was desired that the examination should be such that an ordinary sixth-form boy might have a good chance of succeeding in it; and in this way, it was thought, the normal course of a young Englishman's education—first school, then college—would be as little as possible interfered with. For our part, we should be very unwilling to see a reversal of this policy and a return to the system which made it almost impossible for an under-graduate to remain at the University after becoming a selected candidate. Under these conditions he possibly learned his Hindi and Marathi a little better than he learns them now. He crammed his Political Economy and his History of India in a form perhaps better adapted for reproduction in his half-yearly examination. But, in three cases out of four, he lived alone in London, exposed to all the temptations which beset a lonely lad in the great city. He was little of his fellow civilians except at lecture. Common sports and pastimes and a common life were unknown to them and him. It would be hard to prove that in giving up that form of existence for the life of Balliol or Trinity the young Competition Wallah has made an exchange detrimental either to his own character or to the public service.

But both Lord Kimberley and the *Times* seem to forget that the Indian Civil Service exists for India and not India for the service, and that the Indians as children of the soil have a preferential claim to the service of their own country. For the last seven years the new rule reducing the age has been in operation, and not a single native of India has passed the test. So that it has practically stopped the admission of Native Indian candidates into the Civil Service through the door of competition. This it would seem was the covert object of Government when it reduced the age of 21 to 19 years. Lord Lytton's Government in commenting upon the practical effect of the reduction of age upon Indian candidates candidly wrote: "The recent reduction of the standard of age for the competitive examination will practically render the competition of Natives educated in their own country, a matter of exceptional difficulty." So Lord Lytton was honest, for he spoke out what he thought and meant, but neither Lord Salisbury nor Lord Kimberley is honest, for neither of them has had the candour to confess that one of the main objects of reduction of age is to shut the Indian candidates from the Indian Civil Service through the door of competition. Lord Kimberley says that during the last six years there have been 28 Indian candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and that it has been ruled that every year there shall be one Indian among the six persons to be selected for the Indian Civil Service. But none knows better than Lord Kimberley that the statutory civilians are looked upon as a different species—they are neither fish, fowl nor good red herring. During the Ilbert Bill controversy they were bespattered with abuse by the very Government which had appointed them. They were pronounced by the highest authorities as not fit to exercise the powers proposed in the Ilbert Bill. And yet Lord Kimberley says that natives of India ought to be content with the position which the statutory civilians occupy. Could any thing be a greater mockery, delusion and snare than this? The Liberal Lord Kimberley like the Conservative Lord Salisbury would not confess the truth and say plainly that the object of the reduction of the age was to shut out the natives of India from the Indian Civil Service through the door of competition, for if the British nation were to know this crooked policy they would not tolerate it for a moment. But we hope our countrymen will now do their best to bring this cruel and iniquitous fact to the notice of the great British Nation, and appeal to them for justice.

THE DISSENTS.

THE PIONEER is again out of date. It notices the dissents from the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It thus begins: "Three members of the Select Committee, the Maharajah of Darbhanga, Mr. Kristodas Pal, and Mr. Gibbon, have recorded dissents from the general report. The Maharaja of Darbhanga has given notice of his intention of sending a minute for publication, but the *Gazette* of March 29th only contains a brief intimation from him that he is against the principles of the Bill *in toto*." Again: "His Highnesses's minute is looked forward to with interest; and if it proves to be, as seems likely, not only a mere expression of individual opinion, but a manifesto on behalf of the landowners of Behar, it will have considerable influence in determining the shape in which the measure will be finally passed into law." Now more than three weeks ago the Maharaja's minute was published in the *Gazette of India*, and if the writer is abreast of the subject, he ought to have read it long ere this. But let that pass. The writer then continues: "The Maharajah is a young nobleman of whom nothing but good is known to the public; but it is no disparagement to say that it is rather to the standing of his family and the size of his possessions than to anything else that he owes his seat in the Legislative Council. But if he is desirous of showing that his great position rather enhances than weakens his wish to serve his country, he could not have a better opportunity than the present. He may rest thoroughly assured that the time for "opposing the Bill *in toto*" has altogether passed away. If the landowners persist in an attitude of obstinate and sullen resistance, closing their ears to all arguments even when urged by their friends, and determined to agree to nothing and yield nothing which is not extorted from them by force, then the *Mene Mene* written on the wall is plain for all men to see. But it is to be hoped that a more moderate spirit and wiser counsels will prevail, and if the Maharajah would use his influence and position as one leading noblemen in Behar to bring about a workable compromise, it is difficult to exaggerate the extent to which he would have proved himself a benefactor of his country." And this desire to bring about a compromise breathes through the *Pioneer's* article. Would that this spirit guided the deliberations of the Select Committee! But unfortunately the reverse was the case. If some members of the Government of India were somewhat reasonable, the Government of Bengal was all through unreasonable and uncompromising, and the result was a tension on all sides.

The *Pioneer* thus dismisses Mr. Gibbon's dissent:

There is little calling for comment in Mr. Gibbon's dissent, which is probably put forward rather as a vindication of his own personal position on the Committee than with the view of influencing any one by arguments. Although Mr. Gibbon picks out certain points in the Bill on which he comments at considerable length, his real position might have been summed up in the Maharajah of Darbhanga's words that "he was opposed to the Bill *in toto*."

The writer thus notices the third dissent:

The dissent of Mr. Kristodas Pal in which he travels through all the main points of the measure is undoubtedly an acute and skilful performance, and his arguments are in many respects deserving of the highest consideration, but the general effect is weakened by the feeling that the voice is the voice of a professional advocate, who would have had no lack of equally apposite arguments had it chanced to him to appear on the other side. There is nothing good in the Bill from beginning to end: this is the burthen of the whole. The objections to particular sections carry with them less weight than they otherwise would do, because it is felt that they are merely a part of the general fight along the whole line. Mr. Kristodas Pal would have acted more wisely had he concentrated his attack on one or two points. He certainly would by this means have increased his chance of success. It would not have been difficult for him to have picked out certain portions of the Bill in which there is at least *prima facie* ground for thinking that the landlords have been hardly dealt with; and if the main principle of the Bill,—the principle that it is absolutely necessary to do something to improve the position and stability of the tenantry were conceded, it would not have been difficult to gain an impartial hearing on these points: indeed, perhaps, something more than an impartial one, for no sensible man in a matter of the kind wishes to carry things to extremities.

We do not understand what the *Pioneer* means by calling Mr. Kristodas Pal a "professional advcoate." He ought to know, if he does not know, that though Mr. Kristodas Pal sits in the Council as a representative of the zemindars, he is not a fee'd advocate. He would have spurned the honor if that had been his position. The view he takes of the Bill is his own sincere and honest conviction, and if it were not so, he would not have taken upon himself the task of representing the zemindars. The *Pioneer* may call him a "professional advocate" from the cast of its own mind, but he is strong in the consciousness of his own independent and honest convictions. But let that pass. As for Mr. Kristodas Pal's not proposing any compromise, was it his fault? Did he not propose reasonable compromises, and was he encouraged in that direction? Of course when he saw that compromise was not practicable was he wrong in holding on to his opinions?

The writer then remarks:

We concur with Mr. Kristodas Pal in thinking that the provisions as to the sale of occupancy tenures and sub-letting will be equally detrimental to the cultivator and to the landlord, and that the fantastic proposal for making the courts give a five years lease at an arbitrary rent to a tenant who has no right of occupancy is wholly indefensible. It is needless to say that we do not agree with him in his

remarks on the maximum limits imposed on enhancements of rent: indeed, principle altogether apart, Mr. Kristodas Pal's comments on this part of the Bill, which contains the most valuable positive addition made in the present draft, appear to be somewhat lacking in the acateness which is by no means generally wanting. "It is observable," he says, "that where the enhancement is sought on the ground of the present rent being below the prevailing rate, common sense suggests that the rent should be raised to the limit of the prevailing rate—it is not clear why a maximum limit of 50 per cent. should be fixed in such a case. Again where the enhancement is sought on the ground of rise in prices, and the increase is to be given according to the rule of proportion, it is not equitable that there should be again a maximum limit of 25 per cent." As to equity, unless it is claimed that a landlord's right of demanding whatever rent he chooses from his tenants should be absolutely unshackled,—and this is a position which hardly anyone will be found bold enough to maintain—then it is perfectly equitable to fix whatever limit may be thought expedient. As to common sense, most people will be of opinion that it does not require any very lengthy argument to show that it is not advisable at one fell swoop to increase a man's rent by more than 50 per cent, or in other words to cut down his income by more than a half.

It is impossible here to travel over all the points mentioned by Mr. Kristodas Pal in his minute. Space only permits us to refer to two of them. He is strongly opposed to the rule that if a tenant can show that his rent has not been raised for twenty years, it is to be presumed that he holds at a fixed rate of rent until the contrary can be shown. This is precisely one of those questions upon which further inquiry and evidence are required. Mr. Kristodas Pal says boldly:—"In a great majority of the cases in which the presumption has been successfully pleaded, it has had the effect of conferring upon tenants, whose holdings really originated subsequently to 1793, a privilege which was intended to be confined to those who had held from the date of the Permanent Settlement." If this is really the opinion of the officers who have had most experience in trying these cases, then undoubtedly the rule should be modified. It is not a matter in which arguments on one side or the other avail much! the only sound advice can be given by those who have had practical experience in dealing with such cases. It is not generally believed that the presumptive rule has had any such bad effect in the permanently settled districts of these Provinces. But the record-of-rights which is maintained in the North-West makes the cases wholly dissimilar.

There is one point more in regard to which it is incumbent on the Government to consider the position and difficulties of the landlords carefully. Distraint is to be abolished. There is indeed a process which still retains the name of distraint, but it has no connection whatever with what has hitherto been known as such. It is a mere process of court by which on application crops may be attached by order of court as security for rent and may be sold to defray the same; but the very essence of distraint was that the landlord could seize the crop himself without applying to any court. In nine cases out of ten the tenant will come to know that the landlord has made or contemplates an application to the court and, as Mr. Kristodas Pal says, by the time the order arrives the crops will be off the field. In the last Revenue Report of these Provinces an officer who has had considerable experience as manager of large estates writes as follows:—Every landlord knows that his only chance of realizing his rent is to compel the tenant to pay before the grain leaves the threshing floor, and that if the tenant succeeds in removing his produce, it is hopeless to expect the rent to be realized." It is true that these remarks were not made with reference to Lower Bengal, but it is impossible that in a matter of the kind there should be such a vast difference between the Upper and the Lower Provinces. It is undoubtedly the case that one main object of the Bill was to make the recovery of rent simpler and easier, but the total abolition of distraint will, in the opinion of many officers, take away almost the only real security the landlords have for getting any rent at all. This portion of the Bill might at any rate very well lie over till the effect of the other momentous changes now introduced is clearly seen. It seems hardly expedient to tack on to a measure which its authors and supporters believe will be the means of establishing a stable and prosperous tenantry, and which will certainly greatly curtail the landlord's rights, if it does not materially weaken their position, a proviso taking away what is commonly regarded as the surest security for the payment of rent. Let abuse of distraint be punished tenfold if necessary, but totally to abolish distraint itself at the present time seems to be a dangerous as well as an unnecessary step.

We heartily welcome the spirit in which the *Pioneer* has approached the subject. It seems to wish strongly and earnestly to bring about a compromise which would do justice to both the zemindars and the ryots. We are quite willing to second him, if he be reasonable and just.

THE DISMISSAL OF A JUDICIAL OFFICER.

WE give below the appeal to the Viceroy of a dismissed judicial officer of Bengal:

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

The humble memorial of Sumbhoo Chunder Dey of the town of Hooghly, District Hooghly, late Munsif of Fatikchari, District Chittagong.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your memorialist has been dismissed from service by the Bengal High Court on the ground of his having delayed without sufficient reasons the trial of certain suits and of the "consistently unfavorable" report by his superior officers coupled with the fact of his grievous suspension for six weeks.

That your memorialist has duly submitted to the District Judge of Chittagong explanations of the causes which led to delay in the disposal of the suits above referred to and he hopes that they will not appear to Your Excellency unsatisfactory. But your memorialist ventures to urge that delay in the disposal of cases was not habitual with him, that no such complaint had before been made against him except by the present Judge of Chittagong whose displeasure it has been his misfortune to incur, that it has always been his habit to weigh well the merits of cases before final disposal in the belief that if slow it was better to be sure, that notwithstanding this, the outturn of work shown by him has always been good and above average, and as the best testimony to the quality of his work he appeals to the opinion of the learned Judge of Chittagong himself who in his report of the 30th April 1883 says that "his (your memorialists) findings are generally right and are seldom appealed."

That your memorialist has served in some of the heaviest Chowkies in Sylhet, Rajshye, Dacca and Chittagong, and that as far as he is aware the Judges of those Districts bore testimony to his zeal, industry and ability. He is confident that his statements will be borne out on reference to the report of Mr. Garrett, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Muspratt and Mr. Bignold. However, your memorialist would not be understood to mean that one and all the reports were favorable in every respect, for that would be expecting what is well nigh an impossibility, what he begs to say is that taken as a whole the favorable would preponderate over the unfavorable, and he ventures to deny what the High Court have been pleased to observe, namely, that "the report of his superiors have been consistently unfavorable to him."

That though in 1880 your memorialist was suspended by the High Court on the report of Mr. Rampini, Judge of Dacca, who had believed him guilty of antidating a judgment in a review application, yet on receipt of your memorialist's explanations, which unfortunately for him had not been sent on along with that report but followed it, the Hon'ble Court reinstated him, only degrading him a few steps, which degradation, however, was tantamount to his reduction to the 3rd grade, as his name was then low in the list of 2nd grade Munsifs. Subsequently, he was again promoted to the 2nd grade and he had since performed his duties with approbation until the present calamity which befell at a time when he was about to be promoted to the 1st grade.

That while admitting his shortcomings on the present occasion, common though they may be among subordinate judicial officers in consequence of the general heaviness of work, your memorialist humbly submits that they not amounting to "misconduct" as is contemplated by Sec. 33 of Act VI. 1871, the High Court were wrong in law in removing him from service in exercise of the powers conferred by that section, and even supposing that the Honorable Court, were legally competent under the circumstances to exercise such powers, he respectfully solicits your Excellency to consider whether the extreme punishment inflicted upon him is not disproportionate to his offence; that though somewhat dilatory his aim and effort has always been to do substantial justice to suitors, that the results of appeals from his decisions have always been satisfactory, that during the three years he held charge of the Fatikchari Moonsuffee he seldom had to write explanation in one pending case. He has endeavoured to serve the Government for more than ten years diligently and faithfully, and as he is now verging on forty years of age, it is too late for him to begin life again. The extreme punishment inflicted upon him casts an indelible stigma upon his character which disqualifies him not only for further employment in the public service in any other capacity, but also, he fears, for any honorable profession and thus dooms him to life-long misery and with him his family, children and a large number of relatives who are dependent upon him for their livelihood.

Your humble memorialists accordingly prays that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to take into your generous consideration his past services, the venial character of his offence and the fearful consequences of his removal from the service to himself, his family, children and relatives dependent upon him, and out of compassion to permit him to revert to the service and thus be the means of saving them from misery and ruin.

And your memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

S. C. DEY.

We have gone through the facts of this case, and we must confess that it is a very hard case. The Munsif, he does not himself deny, was somewhat dilatory, but if he was slow, he was sure. The Judge, who reported against him, himself admitted that few appeals were preferred against his judgments. He was certainly open to censure for this habitual and persistent delay, but to remove from the service an officer, who was otherwise able, efficient, and conscientious, was to carry the law to extremity. It is here where we cannot agree with the High Court. As for the previous case, that had been explained, and apparently his explanation had been received as satisfactory. We think the High Court was quite right in sharply noticing the dilatory habit of this Munsif, but to deprive him of his appointment was to impose a penalty quite disproportionate to his offence. How many learned Judges of the High Court would not come to grief if slowness was considered a fatal offence! If the Munsif were guilty of moral turpitude, the case would have been different. We do hope that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will take the appeal into his generous consideration, and while punishing the Munsif for his dilatory habit, will remove the brand of dismissal from his name.

"NO RENT" ENQUIRY IN MYMENSING.

WITH reference to the No Rent Enquiry in Mymensing Babu Keshub Chunder Acharjya Chowdry has recorded the following memorandum, which we are requested to publish:

In my zamindari independent and dependent Talooks in Pergunna Alapsing, Sherepur, Bhawal, Pookooriah and Joar Hoshenpur only 3 villages *Bidrukhi* or rebellious namely—Goshtah, Shoysh mallah in Alapsing and Huwarpur in my newly p chased Talook in Joar Hoshenpur, so without entering into the condition of my whole property over which I have got proprietory right I proceed to deal with the villages noted above.

In 1850-55 village Goshtah was leased for Rs. 900, and this amount my father used to get without any obstacle. After my father's death in 1853 some of the wicked ryots of the village reduced their rent, and on account of this a little more than Rs. 100 was decreased. Down to 1860 my late brother Babu Govind Chundra Acharjee, who was the managing member of my family, realized about Rs. 800 during his life. After his death I and my eldest brother separated ourselves and in entering into a separate collection, we found from the papers of the Patwari that the then existing rent was little more than Rs. 600 only. In fact every one of the ryots specially the principal ones in collusion with the Patwari, who was himself a ryot of the village, had cut down the rents as they liked. At this time the old Patwari's nephew namely Jomarodin was appointed Sub-Inspector of the Police. From this time I entirely lost all my influence as a zemindar over the village. I had no other alternative but to throw myself under the mercy of the newly created Daroga Shaheb. I appealed to his better feelings and requested him to induce the ryots to give me the rent which they were giving to my father, so I succeeded in getting new kubuliot's at the prevailing rate of the village, from all the ryots including the Daroga, I gave them also some reduction from the prevailing rate which was resumable at my pleasure. I had also got the village measured under Act VI of 1862. Of these kubuliots only 14 or 15 were registered. According to this new bondbust the rent of the village in my half share amounted to Rs. 475, but I gave the whole in ijarah at a jama of Rs. 425 to one Gour Sircar, and after his death to one Mozoo Sircar, a resident ryot of Goshtah. This amount he punctually paid to me till 1287 B. E.

One called Kolimodin Moonshi from his position as a late head constable, being degraded in the service, resigned his appointment as a constable and began to reside in his village permanently. He became a great man in the village, the poorer ryots feared him as a tyrant and well-to-do ryots courted his favor as a means of getting some influence over the poorer ryots. Kolimodin's order became law in the village. Whenever any plot of land was given up by any ryot, Kolimodin without any order from me began to take those lands in his possession. He dug a tank without my permission, removed his house to a piece of *patit* land over which he had no right, and then constructed a small road over the house of a poor widow against her own wish. On seeing this repeated disobedience I ordered my mooktar to defray the expenses of the civil suit which I advised the widow to institute against Kolimodin. Hereupon Kolimodin came to me one day and expressed his regret for what he had done and offered me a nazar of Rs. 100 on condition of my not supporting the widow. I rejected the offer with the contempt it deserved. I told him that the civil suit must be instituted unless some pecuniary damage be given to the widow, thereupon he paid ten rupees as compensation, but he was very much offended with me, he knew that but for my intervention on behalf of the widow, he might have committed any amount of *zoolum* upon her. Previous to this on two or three occasions he had offered me a nazar of Rs. 5000 for the purpose of taking Patni lease, these offers were also rejected by me. After the conclusion of the batwara with my brother, half of the village with Moonshi Kolimodin and some desciples of his Anti-Zemindari school unfortunately fell to my share. After this, I got the village surveyed and asked the ryots to make a new bondbust with me at the rate of rent prevailing in the parts of the village belonging to Babu Amrito Narayan Acharjee. Hereupon Kolimodin called a grand meeting of all the ryots of the neighbourhood and induced them to stop the payment of their rents, because he knew that if Amrito Babu's ryots remain obedient to him and pay the rent as they paid before, it would not be difficult for me to enhance the rate of rent of Kolimodin on the ground that the rate of rent paid by him is much below the prevailing rate of the adjacent places. I instituted two suits for arrears of rent on the basis of registered kubuliots against Kolimodin and another ryot, the latter admitted the amount of rent and the arrear, but denied the execution of the kobuliots. Kolimodin alleged that his rent was 5 rupees less and denied the execution of the kobuliot. These two kobuliots were executed and registered about 14 years ago, the Moonsiff in his infinite wisdom thought it proper to disbelieve them on the ground that a zemindar of my position could easily get these two kobuliots registered by causing some men falsely personate these ryots. I herein enclose

[redacted]opy of kobuliot executed by one of the Goshta [redacted]ots in 1275.

The village Shoyshohmalla has also become *Bidruhi* at the instigation of Kolimodin, the jama of this also has not been enhanced during the last 20 years. The rent of this village is 452 rupees.

Kuwarpur in Joar Hoshenpur which belongs to me and Babu Raj Chundra Rai, pleader of Mymensing, has become *Bidruhi* at the instigation of some of the ex-proprietors.

1st.—What is the amount of your annual rental?

Raja Hurish Chundra gave me a list of villages and rents according to which the annual rent of the mahals amounted to Rs. 45,902, annas 4 including the 2 cesses, but in the course of a sifting enquiry I found that he has cheated me Rs. 6,043 5-3. The correct rental was Rs. 39,658-14-9 with legal cesses.

2nd.—How much did you collect in each of the last 5 years at each kist?

		R.	As.	P.
In 1287 I and Raja Hurish Chundra collected	...	29,657	14	0
In 1288 I collected including arrears of the previous year	...	43,292	7	6
In 1289 I collected including arrears of the previous year	...	26,024	5	9
In 1290 I collected including arrears of the previous year	...	4,100	0	0

3rd.—Since when did recusancy begin to spread among your ryots? When did it reach its present extent?

Since Ashin 1289 signs of recusancy were observed among the ryots it was fully developed by *Augraun* and *Posh* of that year.

4th.—Since that time what amount of rent have you collected at each kist?

See the answer to question 3.

5th.—What is the total number of Mouzas in your estate?

The total number of Mouzas and Kishmuts according to the list of the Pattah are 137.

6th.—How many of these have become "Bidruhi." (*a*) wholly (*b*) in part and since what year?

In my estimation all the Mouzas are Bidruhi, about 12 or 15 Mouzas are giving something like a nominal rent, I therefore cannot exclude them from the blame.

7th.—To what do you attribute the ryots recusancy?

In 1289 the price of jute and paddy fell down to a considerable extent. In *Bhadro* of that year I received a letter from my Luckhunguag Nyab that about 30 per cent. of the ryots really deserve some reduction of rents for that year, but he stated that all the ryots wanted reduction and complained that they cannot pay their rents. I instructed him to give reduction in the rent according to the condi ion and means of each ryot. I also explained to the ryots that there may be men among them who not only deserve full reduction of their rents but something in advance also and on the other hand some of them are rich enough to pay three years rent in advance, if I adopt one universal rule for the reduction of rent I will commit an injustice to the poorer ryots, besides that I feared that reduction for all ryots indiscriminately would give them a pretence to reduce their rents for future years also. I was willing to make every possible concessions in favour of the poor ryots, I also explained to them my position and told them as a leaseholder I am ready to bear a loss of 10-15 thousand rupees for that year. I told them also how the . . . . . has cheated me . . . this did not satisfy the well-to-do ryots who did not deserve any conces-ion. Now the wicked portion of them begun to induce the other ryots to increase their de nand for reduction, some of these men along with other ryots of other zemindars chiefly of Gouripur came to town and consulted with Moulavi Hamidudin in *Kartic* of that year. At the latter end of *Kartic* I began to receive letters from Moffussal that police constables (imposters) are proclaiming in *Hats and Bazars* by beat of Tomtom that no ryot would be liable to pay more than Rs. 3-6-0 per arah. I wrote them to say that they could not be police officers, they are imposters. A few days after I heard that Moulavi Hamidudin and his disciples are encouraging the ryots to form a combination. It was he who told the ryots who had come to him that the new Tenancy Bill would reduce the rent to Rs. 3-6-0 per arah. I think the fertile imagination of the Moulvi invented this rate of Rs. 3-6-0 from the rule of one-fifth given in the Tenancy Bill. At this time the Moulavi assumed the dignified position of an officer appointed by Government to receive petition from ryots, so ryots from Pergunna Mymensing, Hoshenshye and parts of Raidom, begun to come in flocks to him and presented petitions to him whom they thought entitled to receive them. But according [redacted] the version of the Moulavi he was simply collecting the signatures for submitting a memorial to the Government, that the Moulavi himself intended to submit a memorial to the Government for the ryots I have not the slightest doubt, but unfortunately in order to bring in ryots to him and compensate him for the labour he was to take, assumed a position and by acts of omission and commission gave sanction to rumours which no gentlemen would have done. I cannot persuade myself to remove the belief from my mind that Moulavi added fuel to the fire in this crisis. The ryots were so much encouraged by the Moulavi that by the end of *Augraun* they began to ask for the refund of money they had paid me as rent, because according to their estimation they had paid me more than enough. I need scarcely mention here that it is a notorious phase in the character of ryots to believe many things and accept any pretence which would help them in forming a combination not to pay their rents. They know it well that if they can only form a combination they can make the zemindars helpless. They know it well also that if the zemindars institute suits for rent against them no Moonsiff would decree any thing beyond that admitted by them. They know it also that by committing this kind of passive resistance they do not bring themselves within the clutches of the criminal law. They know also that the sympathy of the Courts is on their side. They have also the support of our educated youths who in magazines and newspapers as well as by writing pamphlets always advocate their cause and some of them has gone out in the Mofussil of this quarter to preach a sermon of equality and freedom. As far as Mymensing is concerned, there is a set of briefless pleaders who always show a very great sympathy for the ryots in order to make a penny out of such sympathy. The matters have gone so far that some of the ryots actually believe that the whole lands of Bengal and Behar shall be divided on a communistic principle. The ryots having once stopped the payment of their rents, have learnt it to their joy that they can continue this conduct for years and ruin their zemindars. Under all these circumstances I do not at all wonder that they have stopped the payment of their rent, but my surprise is that some of them still pay nominal rent and have not been able to get rid of their old habits.

8th.—What has been the system of management of your estate during last 50 years or since it came into your hand?

My ancestral zemindary during the management of my father and brothers were managed by small Ijarah to the leading ryots, but since I have made the new bundbust with each ryot, I manage the estate by *khas*-collection by appointing mondals for each village. Raja Hurish Chundra's zemindary also I believe was managed by Ijarah and *khas* collection.

9th.—At present what number of ryots in what number of villages have given you leases? For short terms 9 years were these given?

I think very few ryots have given kobuliots to Raja Hurrish Chundra. I do not know in what year these kobuliots were given, perhaps these were taken during the year 1284-85.

10.—Please give a specimen of such kobuliots.

I sen l two copies of kobuliots of two villages belonging to my own zemindary, of these only Goshtah is *Bidruhi*.

11.—At the time of the passing of Act X of 1859 were not many of such ryots *kudimi khudkast* ryots entitled to acquire rights of occupancy under the Act, but for such kobuliots?

At the time of the passing of Act X of 1859 very few ryots had the status of *kudimi khudkast* of the Bengal Regulations and subsequent sale laws. Some of them no doubt were entitled to acquire right of occupancy under Section VI. Act X of 1859, but since they have acquired right of occupancy over greater portion of land held by them. See my pamphlet on the Rent Question pages 15 to 17.

12.—How do you account for such ryots agreeing to become tenants liable to enhancement and ejectment at will after terms of their kobuliots?

Occupancy ryots are always liable to enhancement under the grounds stated in the rent law of the Bengal Council. The fact that they have engaged themselves to make a new bondbust, at an enhanced rate does not make any difference in their position. The law gives the privilege to the zemindars to enhance the rent under the circumstances mentioned in the Rent Law, but he can never enhance the rent of ryots arbitrarily without assigning some grounds for it. As to the question why the zemindars inserted the condition of ejectment and new settlement in the kobuliots and why the ryots having the right of occupancy assented to those conditions, I should first observe and draw your attention to the fact that the right of occupancy was never considered a very valuable right by the ryots of Mymensingh. Notwithstanding the law creating the right of occupancy in 1859 almost every ryot at the end of the year relinquished portions of their holding and took to the cultivation of new lands, and the zemindars accepted the relinquishment notwithstanding the law that no ryot can give up a portion of his holding. At the time of our taking the kobuliots no ryot could say that he had a right of occupancy over the entire portion of his holding, so the ryots considered it advantageous to amalgamate the occupancy and non-occupancy holdings into one jote inasmuch as the new lands, over which they had not the occupancy rights were more fertile. Terminal leases are the custom of the country, zamindars in order to prevent the growth of mokrori rights do not grant leases without fixing some period in them. The condition as to ejectment about the lands over which the ryots have right of occupancy, is simply considered as clause for making new bondbust when the circumstances would allow it. The ryots knew it well, that according to the common law of the zemindars, if they can once get the new lands amalgamated with the *nizjot* old lands, zemindars will not take away from them the lands which they so allowed to be amalgamated and under this impression, the ryots did not object to the condition as to the ejectment. As to the common law of the Zemindars I would draw attention to my pamphlet on the Ren Question, page 19. The ryots and the zemindars, had mutual confidence, the ryots had learned it by their experience that although some of them previously had executed kobuliots with conditions of ejectment, the zemindars never sought to eject them during the last 10 or 15 years, and in spite of the kobuliots they allowed a second right of occupancy to grow up.

Besides that there have been plenty of lands in the district of Mymensingh, the ryots did not care much for the condition of ejectment and they knew that the demand is for ryots but not for lands, and this fact will be borne out by the conduct of the zemindars as well as by Secretary Mr. Macdonnell's letter, vide *Englishman* 7th, 8th, 13th and 15th of March 1884.

There is another class of land commonly known as Urti and Purti, these lands the ryots cultivate for 2 or 3 years and then give them up and take other new lands for short terms generally for one to three years. As far as these lands are concerned no ryot would take them for a long term of years, because they know that after 2 or 3 years these lands become unfit for cultivation and require rest for another three years. The ryots of Eastern Bengal do not take any steps for the improvement of their lands. For all these reasons the ryots did not object to execute terminal leases. In my own zemindary and taluks I was ready to accept kobuliots from ryots without fixing a definite period, but as such kobuliots entailed heavy expense upon them by way of stamp duty and registration fee, they declined my offer with thanks. I send you copies of two kobuliots, one from a ryot of Goshtah which is now *Bidruhi*. You will see that terms of the kobuliot are line cut, another kobuliot is from a ryot of Dhanikholah which has not become *Bidruhi* as yet. You will see at the end of this kobuliot that I have inserted a condition authourising me to eject the ryot from a certain plot of land which he took for the first time in the year in which the kobuliot was executed. I have always kept a distinction in the kobuliots between the old and new lands of the ryots by inserting a clause to the effect that such and such plots have been taken for the first time.

13th. What rates of rent were payable by your ryots before you took the first kobuliots from them?

I asked Raja Hurish Chundra what was the rate of the villages of which he recieved kobuliots, he said, there was no change in the rate at the time of taking kobuliots.

14th. What are the present rates of rent payable by those from whom you hold kobuliots.?

There is no fixed rate for the whole Pergannah, each village has its own rate and classification of lands. I cannot give you an accurate statement of the rates, but on the whole I think the rent of each Bigah is Rs. 1-6 to 1-8. In my Ejarah Mehals in my zemindary, village Goshtah, it is seen from the kobuliots that average rate is about Rs. 1-2 per bigah, this village is very fertile and near to the town. The prevailing rate of adjacent villages is about Rs. 2 per Bigah, I think the village Shoyshahmalla has the same rate as that of Goshtah.

15th.—What cesses used to be paid by your ryots before they gave the first kobuliots and what cesses have been paid since?

Before the complete recusancy of the ryots in these two villages in 1288, they used to pay the road cess and nothing else. In Rajah Hurish Chunder's zemindary, on enquiry I found that he had added one anna road cess and public works cess and in the villages which were under the Ejarah of Bagonbari concern he had added 2 annas, but these two items, ryots declined to pay, and I have not been able to realize from them any thing except the legal cesses. The ryots asserted that they have never paid these two *aboabs* to Rajah Hurish Chunder, and I have, therefore, allowed this and other just reductions from their rents. . . . . .

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the memorial of the Suburban Rate-payers to the Viceroy, protesting against the reduction of assessment upon Mills under the new Bengal Municipal Bill. The memorialists shew that the Subarban Municipality will alone suffer a loss of Rs. 20,000 per annum and the other Municipalities more or less. This provision of the Bill is one-sided, unjust and iniquitious. We could hardly believe that a Christian Governor like Mr. Rivers Thompson would support it. It was hotly opposed by the native members of the Council, but as usual without any avail. We are sorry to read that His Excellency the Viceroy has already given his assent to the Bill.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Mr. C. E. Buckland, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, has been appointed a Municipal Commissioner in the room of Mr. Jones resigned. Mr. Buckland is possessed of great ability and energy, and will bring strength to the Corporation, but he and the Chairman being brothers of the same flock the question is will he bring that republican conscience, which was represented by J. B. Roberts and Thomas Jones?

AFTER a brilliant official career of thirty years Rai Kanyelal Dey Bahadur retired from the service on Monday last. He entered Government service immediately after passing his examination as a graduate of the Calcutta Medical College, in the year 1854. The first appointment he held was that of Assistant to the Chemical Examiner to Government and Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College. He was selected for this post for his special aptitude in Chemistry. And to the close of his official life he stuck to his specialty. In 1862, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College of Calcutta. We have before us a summary statement of the services rendered by Rai Kanyelal to Government and the public in both his official and professional capacities. It is a dry catalogue of facts, but it is far more eloquent than many an ornate production. We wish we could make room for this statement *in extenso*. It shows what a Bengali gentleman can do in the department of science by single-minded labours and industrious researches. He has written books, delivered lectures, contributed articles, made experiments and collections, and worthily represented India in not a few International Exhibitions. During the last Calcutta Exhibition he was a juror of no less than 15 departments. Apart from his legitimate work, he was constantly referred to by the Director of Public Instruction, the Bengal Government, and the Surgeon-General for opinion on a variety of publications relating to medicine and sanitation. Since his connection with the Economic Museum of Calcutta, he has analysed and reported on the uses and properties of numerous economic products, as also on drugs and various articles of food. Rai Kanyelal is an ornament to his service, which ought to feel proud of him. No Indian medical officer for his high scientific culture and successful experiments is better known to and more respected by the European community than Rai Kanyelal Dey Bahadur. Hard-working, but unostentatious, courteous, amiable and affable, he is liked by all, whether European or Native, who know him. He has well earned repose, and may be long enjoy it! It is noteworthy that during his thirty years' service he did not take a single day's sick leave. We hope the Government will not allow the distinguished services which Rai Kanyelal has rendered without conferring upon him a special pension. He will now have ample leisure, but we hope he will not rest upon his laurels; he will go on with his scientific researches and thus advance the cause of science.

WE HAVE briefly noticed in another column the *Statesman's* remarks on our view on Railway extension. We hold as strongly as our contemporary that the judicious development of the Railway system of India is a wise and benevolent policy, and we would do nothing to thwart the pursuance of such a policy. That to which we do object is to hand India over as a happy-hunting ground to any moribund trading class in England for the advantage, not of the Indian people, but under a thin veil of philanthropy, of the selfish interests of Lancashire.

It is one thing to object to a self-interested agitation being allowed to develope unchecked a movement, which if so left will again plunge India into an outlay far beyond her powers. It is quite another thing to approve and support a project which on the face of it must be a convenience to our local community and of advantage to the district immediately concerned.

The spread of education and the progress of modern civilization has attracted within the narrow boundaries of Calcutta a vast population from their homes in the adjacent rural districts. The town itself is overcrowded and the means of ingress and egress are still insignificant as compared with the demand for them. The labouring population and the armies of students and office employes whose daily duties call them to Calcutta are obliged either to pack themselves to suffocation on the scene of their work, or far better, when they can afford it, and wherever the means of transport exist, to live in the suburbs or in the riparian villages within easy distance of the town.

We do not need to be persuaded of the advantages to the younger generation and to the poorer classes of our citizens of being able to escape from a confined residence in Calcutta, the facts are too obvious for argument.

We think the community are remiss in not pressing for greater progress than has until recently been made in improving public conveniences in this respect.

That we resist the exploitation of India for the benefit of the English Iron Trade is no reason why we should not support and wish well of any project designed to increase the safety and comfort of our local population and we consider the Railway to the Tarkessur Shrine eminently a step in the right direction. Any well-considered movement which in our opinion is calculated to widen the circle wherein the daily workers of Calcutta may reside within reach of their employment, and with advantage to their health and their domestic life, and which may relieve the really dangerous and increasing pressure in the city, will be, as it should be, welcomed heartily by us.

WE TRANSLATE the following from the *Pioneer*:

> The *Englishman* seems hard put to it at times for pebbles to pelt at the supporters of the Bengal Rent Bill. It is always easier to abuse an opponent than to answer an argument, and to draw on the imagination for facts no doubt saves trouble, when the thermometer registers 100 in the shade. The last victim of this style of criticism is Mr. Macdonnell, the Secretary to the Bengal Government, whose able and temperate minute on the zemindars' memorial was recently adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor and forwarded to the Government of India as expressing generally Mr. Thompson's own views. It is now insinuated that Mr. Macdonnell took advantage of the "sickness" of the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the minute under cover of a letter "from his own Under-Secretary," without the Lieutenant-Governor's full and intelligent concurrence; and the Calcutta paper hears from "high authority" that much surprise and indignation is felt in the India Office at this unprecedented procedure. This surprise and indignation would be justified if the insinuation were not a disgraceful and baseless calumny, of which those who started it at the India Office and those who have repeated it here ought to be thoroughly ashamed. The suggestion underlying it is, moreover, but little complimentrry to Mr. Rivers Thompson himself. We can quite believe that the *Englishman's* correspondents at the India Office do not like Mr. Macdonnell's minute, but even their memories might recall scores of instances in which local Governments have adopted and put forward in the same way minutes and notes by individual officers and Secretaries. Mr. Thompson's own views have been frequently and fully expressed, and the zemindars would have gained very little had the minute been signed "*Rivers Thompson*" instead of "*A. P. Macdonnell.*" Mr. Macdonnell need not feel anxious as to the awful consequences with which he is threatened; his wigging will prove, we doubt not, as entirely imaginary and unsubstantial as the reprimand which, we are told, Mr. Mackenzie received for "personalities on our esteemed Chief Justice.'

We quite sympathize with Mr. MacDonnell in his present distress. But we have yet received no reply to our statement that he misled the "sick" Lieutenant Governor, and the "robust" Government of India by stating that the Central Committees of land-holders, while memorializing the Secretary of State against the despatch of the Government of India, had abstained from commenting on the report of the Bengal Government on the Tenancy [illegible] though copies of the Memorial of the Central Committee to the Viceroy commenting on this very Bengal report were before him when he indicted his famous memorandum. If our statement be wrong, why has he allowed it to remain uncontradicted?

IT WOULD appear from the report of the Commissioner of the Patna Division published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that there occurred 456 vancancies in his Division during the past year scattered over the Magistrate's and Collector's offices, the Road Cess and Municipal offices, and in the Police and Registration Departments. Of these appointments 423 were filled up by Beharees and only 33 by Bengalees. By way of explanation for giving 33 places to Bengalees Mr. Halliday says that 15 were cases of promotion or transfer of persons already in the service.

Though the order to which this report refers emanated from the late Lieutenant-Governor, we should ask whether protection of labour is not as bad in principle as protection of merchant goods. If it be necessary to protect natives of a particular district or province from outside competition, is it not equally necessary to protect the industrial population of this country from the competition of foreigners?

WE ACKNOWLEDGE elsewhere the receipt of a new professional journal in Bengali entitled Chikitsa Sanmilani "or the reconciliation of different methods of medical practice," edited by Dr. Unnoda Churn Kastgiri and Kabiraj Abinash Chunder Kaviratna. This periodical it appears is under the patronage of Rai Joteendra Nath Chowdhuri, Zemindar of Taki. The object of the journal is laudable. It aims at setting people's minds at rest as to the practice to be followed in particular diseases. For example in some cases Homœopathy is very efficacious, in some allopathy, in others again the Hindu system of medicine. The first number before us gives us a fair idea of what the editors are likely to effect in their journalastic labours. We hope the venture will prove a success.

THE CONTAGION has spread from India to England. Some of our young men studying in England seem to be inveighing against the Permanent Settlement and the Zemindars. Here is an account of a meeting:

> Under the auspices of the Balloon Society of Great Britain Khrishnal Datta Sahib, of Bengal delivered an address at the Royal Aquarium last evening on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Their was a fair attendence, not a few native and Anglo Indian gentlemen being present.
>
> Mr. Edmund Kimber presided, and in opening the proceedings said the circumstances which had brought about the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in the Indian Legislative Council was nearly akin to those which attended the introduction and passing of the Irish Land Act in 1881.
>
> Khrishnal Datta Sahib, in the course of his address, said the permanent settlement of land tenure was made in order to rescue the ryots from the oppressions of the five years' settlement system, and by the good will and confidence of the influential classes when there were disturbances in different parts of India. Three great provisions of the Perma-nent Settlement were that the zemindars (landlords) should not increase the rents in future; that they should help the ryots with money and protect them; and that they should lay out capital in improvement of agriculture. The zemindars did not fulfil these promises, but they kept robbers, who used to rob the country and extort rent with horrible oppression. The Permanent Settlement was violated in 1799, 1812, and 1859, when new laws were enacted in favour of zemindars. Why, the speaker asked, should it not then be changed in favour of the tenants? This Bill should be supported, for it prevented oppression and took away those tyrannical powers from the zemindars; it fixed rents, gave occupancy rights to the ryots, abolished the law of distraint, and empowered the tenants to demand compensation for disturbances. If the Bill passed it would make the country happy and prosperous.
>
> Mr. Martin Wood moved, and Dr. G. B. Clark seconded a resolution emphatically supporting the Bill.
>
> Colonel Prendergast Walsh moved the following amendment to the resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the Bengal Tenancy Bill now before the Legislative Council of India should be withdrawn, as it has not been shown that any political necessity exists for its becoming law. This meeting considers that the passing of such a measure would revolutionise the relations between landlords and tenants in Bengal and Behar, abrogate present contracts, and prevent the right of free private contract in future, and that it would create disputes and litigation. Further, this meeting is of opinion that in the government of India Lord Ripon does injury to British and native interests by disregarding the advice and remonstrances of a large majority of experienced officers in India engaged in the revenue administration of the provinces to which the Bill relates."

Mr. Merritt seconded the amendment, and an Indian gentleman present said that if this Bill were passed England would alienate the large and influential class of zemindars to which she might look for support in the event of an advance of Russia upon India.

After further discussion, and the lecturer's reply, the motion was carried by a small majority.

So the meeting has proved abortive.

We reproduce the following telegram to the *Statesman*:

Saidapet, Madras May 2.—The High Court to-day delivered judgment in Mr. Vijiaraghava Charri's case. Plaintiff was awarded Rs. 100 substantial damages, with all costs. This decision has given universal satisfaction. The Government solicitor has applied for a copy of the judgment, for formally appealing to the Privy Council.

This is British justice! More hereafter.

A Great Commercial disaster has befallen this city. The Oriental Bank has stopped payment. The event took the general public by surprise though it was one for which the knowing people were prepared. This Bank held the second place in the estimation of the public and its collapse will deter many from placing any confidence in future in private banks. The *contretemps* of the late Agra and Masterman's Bank is still fresh in the minds of the people and this collapse revives all the sorrows of the past. The Calcutta *Statesman* of yesterday contains a full and interesting account of the rise and career of this Bank to which we would refer our readers. According to the last Report of the Bank which was to have been presented at the annual meeting of its constituents its assets are valued at £11,241,216 and liabilities at £9,728,071.

Darlington's Pain Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, ☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co. ☜

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Surpassingly Efficacious as a Restorative Medicine and Food.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes.—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh's himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, diatetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mofussil Subscriptions.	Rs.	As.	P.
Roy Sankta Persad, Benares	15	12	0
W. B. R. London	49	8	0
R. C. Roy Esq., Ranchee	13	4	0
Dr. J. Murdoch, Madras	3	9	0
Almorah Public Library	13	4	0
Babu Greesh Chunder Roy, Sylhet	10	0	0
,, Tareeny Prasad, Bhaugalpore	13	4	0
,, Anund Nath Sen, Dinagepore	13	4	0
,, Mohiny Mohan Chuckerbutty, Midnapore	13	4	0
,, Madhub Chunder Roy, Julpigoree	13	4	0
,, Bepin Behary Ghose, Durbhangah	6	10	0
,, Taruck Nath Ghose, Bhaugulpore	13	4	0

ERRATUM.

For Baboo Ram Chunder Indra, Rauughat Rs. 6 8.
Read Doulutgange Rs. 6 8.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*30th April* 1884.

General—16th April—Baboo Gunga Narain Roy, M.A, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Nuddea, to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to the sudder station of Bogra.

Baboo Hurry Pado Ghose temply to be a Sub-Depy Colr, fourth grade, vice Baboo Gunga Narain Roy, and is posted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts dist for employment on survey and settlement work.

Moulvie Azhrul Huq, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Sewan, Sarun, leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

Moulvie Mobaruck Ali, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Sarun, is transfd temply to Sewan during absence of Moulvie Azhrul Huq.

Mr C F Worsley, Offg Magte and Colr, Champarun, leave for three months, from 12th May next.

Mr E R Henry, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Champarun, to act as Magte and Colr of that dist, during absence of Mr Mr C F Worsley.

Mr E R Middleton, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, furlough for one year, from 20th inst.

17th April—Mr J O Loyd, Sub-Depy Colr, Hooghly, is transfd to Bogra.

In modification of order of 26th ult Mr A C Tute, tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Dinagepore, to act as Magte and Colr, of that dist, during absence, on deputn, of Mr T E Coxhead from 22nd idem.

21st April—The services of Mr E G Colvin, Asst Magte and Colr, 24-Perghs, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of Indiain the Home Dept.

Baboo Grish Chunder Sircar, Sub-Depy Colr, Julpigoree, is transfd to Rungpore from date he joined his appnt it.

22nd April—Mr J Monro. Commr, presidency Divn, has been granted by the Secy of State for Ind, is an extension of furlough for six months.

The undermentioned officers reported their departure from India, on furlough, 6th inst:—

Mr H L Oliphant and Mr A A Wace.

Baboo Sheonundon Lal Roy tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Patna, leave for fifteen days, from date he may avail himself of it

Mr F W V Peterson, Dist and Sess Judge, Jessore, leave for three months from 6th May 1884.

Mr A W Mackie, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Loharduga, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Jessore, during absence of Mr F w V Peterson.

Mouivie Sujat Alie Ahmed, Sub-Depy Colr, Tumlook, Midnapore, leave for two months, from date he may be relieved.

23rd April—Mr G C Kilby, Depy Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, furlough for 10 months from 26th inst, or subsequent date.

Mr Gordon Lieut, Bar-at-Law, to act as Depy Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs under this Govt, during absence of Mr G C Kilby.

24th April—Mr C W Bolton, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal to act as Magte and Colr of Pubna, during absence, on deputn of Mr E G Glazier.

This cancels order of 1st inst, apptg Mr R Cornish, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore to act as Magte and Colr of Pubna

Baboo Troylucko Nath Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Muddenpoorah, Bhagulpore is transfd in Jessore, and to have charge of the Bongong sub-divn

Baboo Mohendro Nath Gupta, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bongong, Jessore, is transfd to the sudder station of Monghyr from date he joined that dist.

Munshi Wajid Hossein, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Hajeepore, Mezufferpore, leave for one month.

28th April—Baboo Behary Lal Mukerjee, Sub-Depy Col., was on leave without pay, from 26th Octr to 5th Decr last inclusive.

Baboo Behary Lal Mukerjee to be a Sub-Depy Colr, fourth grade, vice Rai Wependra Nath Dwardar, Bahadoor, retd.

Baboo Behary Lal Mukerjee will continue to be employed as a Special Depy Colr under the P W Dept, Railway Branch, of this Govt.

29th April—Baboo Upendra Chundra Mookerjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave is posted to the sudder station of Purneah.

Mr. F H MacLaughlin, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Pubna, first grade, from 29th March last, vice Mr. H Muspratt, retd.

Police—16th April—Mr. J T Rivett-Carnac, Asst Supt of Police, acted as a Dist Supdt of Police in Assam from 26th June, 1882, to 14th Novr, 1883, inclusive.

29th April—Mr. J°Cowie to officiate as an Asst Supdt of Police.

Jails—16th April—Surg E G Russell to be a member of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School established at Alipore for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders, vice Dr. Nicholson, transfd.

17th April—In supersession of order of 24th Dec last, the late Lieut-Col R Beadon, Supdt of the Alipore and Russa Jails, was on furlough in India from 26th Decr, 1883, to the 6th March 1884, inclusive.

Education—23rd April—Mr J Van Someren Pope, M.A. Offg Insptr of Schools, Behar Circle, is confirmed in that appointment,

Forests—25th April—Mr W M Green, Offg Depy Conservator of Forests, Chittagong, privilege leave for three days in extension of leave granted 15th Jany, 1884.

Customs—23rd April—Mr S J Kilby, Supdt of Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, furlough for six months from 1st May next, or subsequent date.

Mr J A P Sneyd, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Perghs, to act as Supdt Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, during absence of Mr S J Kilby.

This cancels order of 4th inst, apptg Mr Sneyd to act as Dist Supdt of Police, 24-Perghs, vice Mr D. Pratt.

Port Trust—29th April—Capt G O'B Carew, Depy Dirtr of the Indian Navy, is re-apptd to be a Comr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

The following gentlemen to be Comrs for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta:—

Mr W Craik, vice Mr F Prestage, resigned,
C H Moore, vice Mr H B H Turner.

Medical—16th April—Mr F J Murphy, Medl Officer at the Sandheads, leave for one month, from 6th May next.

17th April—Surg R Macrae leave for two months and ten days, from 1st May next, or subsequent date.

Asst Surg Brojo Nath Chowdry, a Superny at the Presidency, to have medl charge of the civil station of Julpigooree, during absence of Surg R Macrae.

19th April—Surg J Moorhead, Civil Surg of Mymensingh, furlough for six months, from date he avails himself of it.

Surg T R Macdonald to act as Civil Surg of Mymensingh, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgn J Moorhead.

Municipal—20th April—The Lieut-Governor approves the re-election by the Comrs of the Rampore Beauleah Municipality of Asst Surg Chunder Nath Chowdree to be their Vice-Chairman.

Baboo Bani Kunto Deb to be a Comr of the Utterparah Municipality, in Hooghly.

21st April—Pandit Horo Prosad Sastri to be a Comr of the Municipality of Nalhatty, in 24 Perghs.

The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the above Municipality of Baboo Chandra Shikur Gupta to be their Vice-Chairman.

22nd April—Mr G Sam, Dist Traffic Supdt, East Indian Railway, to be a Comr of the Sahebgunge Municipality in the Sonthal Perghs dist.

The following gentlemen are re-apptd to be Comrs of the above Municipality:—

Baboo Sital Singh and Baboo Haridass Marwari.

Road Cess—18th April—Mr C Ambler to be a member of the Mongnyr Dist Road Committee.

Notification—21st April—The following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the Committee, under bye-law No 2 of the bye-laws framed under Act IV (B C) of 1871, for the town of Gya, to assist the Magte and the Health Officer in carrying out the provisions of the Act within the said town:—

Official Members—W Rattray, Esq, Depy Magte and Depy Colr; Baboo Pran Kumar Das, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and Baboo Bhup Sen Singh, Govt Pleader.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Tenders for contract are invited for a Survey of the Municipalities of South and North Dumdum.

Full particulars will be furnished on application to the Chairman.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION

In conformity with section 5 of Act V of 1854 a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held on Wednesday the 14th instant, at noon, for the inspection of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th April last; the declaration of a dividend, the election of Directors in the room of Mr H. N. Gladstone who has proceeded to England and of Mr A. B. Sutherland and Baboo Tariney Churn Bhose who go out by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election; and the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

Calcutta, 1st May 1884. } H. W. I. Wood, Secretary.

YOGA AND ASTROLOGICAL EXHIBITION.

DRAWN UP BY THE CELEBRATED PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT,

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Methods of calculating the Present, Past and Future of Human Life, &c.

From the 15th March to the 15th June, 1884.

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Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায় ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৭ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

KRISHI SANGRAHA.

A big volume of 330 pages on our Agri-Horti and Floriculture is now out from the press. Such a book is only new of its kinds, and will prove invaluable to all of us. Price Rs 2-8 with postage. Apply to the undersigned or to the Canning Library, Potuldangah and Poddo Chunder Nath, Chinabazar, Calcutta. Krishi Tatwa for the last two years,(prictorial) at Rs 2 a copy, and for the current year Rs 3-6. The latter is issued monthly. For a catalogue of plants send 2-annas. Seeds suitable for the rains, (native vegetables). Rs 1-8 a packet. Good and Large Begoon Seed at 12 annas per tola.

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Price Rs. 5 per phial.
Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.
U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

NOTICE.

"Wanted a head clerk and accountant for the District Engineer's Office Khulna on a salary of Rs. 35; applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the District Engineer before 10th of May. Preference will be given to the applicants who have some experience of the system of accounts in Executive Engineer's Office and have passed the accountant's examination.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

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MALDA
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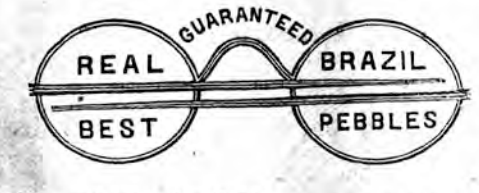

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ধাত্রী।

শ্রীমতী জগৎলক্ষ্মী ঘোষ

বাহির সিমলা, ২১০।১ কর্ণওয়ালিশ ষ্ট্রীট,

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Directions for using this medicine accompany each bottle in nine languages.

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30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
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